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VOLUME I, NO. 139.

A. B. LOBENSTEIN WAS SLAUGHTERED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS

Story of the Political Treachery of Territorial Officials on the Island of Hawaii.

Sheriff Andrews Not Only Charged With Leading the Knifing But Openly Ac- cused of Making Out Fraudu- lent Vouchers for His Monthly Pay Roll.

"I gave Sheriff Andrews every opportunity to square himself with the republican party, by repeated personal requests to stand by the straight ticket. He did do this immediately prior to election, or pretended to do so, but I discovered on election day that he was not working straight. On election day we lost at least fifty votes by his arbitrary action at the polling place in Hilo. He permitted Desha to address voters who stood in line, whereas when an Hawaiian voter endeavored to make himself heard in opposition to Desha, Sheriff Andrews slapped the man's face and drove him out of the court house grounds. Had the victim not been a law-abiding citizen a riot would have been precipitated then and there. As it was, the word was passed along the whole line of voters, 'Do you see that? Andrews hitting a man? That's the way the haoles treat the Hawaiian.'"

The above is the startling statement that Mr. A. B. Loebenstein made to a Republican reporter last night in discussing the recent election on the Island of Hawaii and the causes for republican defeat in Samuel Parker's home. Immediately following the election the Republican received information from Hilo that Sheriff Andrews and other public officials in Hawaii had been very energetic in working against the success of the republican ticket and had gone out of their way and neglected public business in their support of the independent candidate, Desha. When Mr. Loebenstein arrived in Honolulu last Monday an effort was made to get him to discuss the campaign, but he refused to do so, saying that while he felt he had been slaughtered by men who should have been actively at work for the republican party, he did not care to talk of the subject.

Yesterday The Republican received additional information from Hilo which showed very clearly that treachery had been the rule among Territorial officials and employees on Hawaii, and when this matter was laid before Mr. Loebenstein last night he agreed to lay bare the whole infamous deal whereby the republicans were slaughtered on Hawaii by the very men who owe their living and their positions today to the republican party. It reveals a most serious state of affairs on that island and incidentally it directly charges Sheriff Andrews with presenting false vouchers to the Territory in making up his monthly payroll.

It brings forth direct charges that Sheriff Andrews, High Sheriff Brown, Auditor Austin and even Governor Dole himself must clear up or else the whole administration stands before the people contaminated and disgraced. It reveals a state of affairs on Hawaii that people here can hardly realize. It shows that the many charges against the "Little Czar Andrews" of Hawaii are true and that this man is not only arbitrary and overbearing but is so near to the grounds of corruption that it would be hard for a jury to draw the line of demarcation. But let Mr. Loebenstein tell the story in his own words:

"Andrews' activity in a political way began late last summer," said Mr. Loebenstein. "Following the call for a republican convention he got together a certain few to discuss candidates, he holding that Loebenstein was not a proper man for the Senate. In September he called a meeting without due notice to the members of the precinct club and out of over two members only twenty-seven were present. It was then that the name of S. L. Desha was first put forward for the Senate. The name of J. T. Brown was also mentioned at the same time. Mr. Brown is a member of the club and a strong man. This was only a few days previous to the district convention. I was in Honolulu at the time in attendance upon the Territorial convention which nominated Samuel Parker as our standard bearer.

"When the district convention met the same influences from the Sheriff's offices which were opposed to Loebenstein's nomination were present at the convention and lobbied to defeat me, but without avail, as I was practically nominated by acclamation, although I was in Honolulu at the time and had kept aloof from any action in my own behalf. Mr. Blacow was also nominated with me.

"These nominations were the choice of the convention, but did not please the police department, nor others who felt that Mr. Blacow did not have the strength necessary to carry the district. It was then that the administration officials secured sufficient signatures to a petition calling upon Desha to stand as an independent candidate for the senate. I have nothing against Mr. Desha and consider him an intelligent and honorable man; one who has made a good record, but I cannot help thinking that he was misled by influences which had for their only object my defeat. The returns have proven that the course pursued by them has resulted in the defeat of the whole republican ticket on Hawaii except Paris of Kona, in regard to whose attitude immediately prior to election you can obtain more objective information by referring to certain letters, other matters from Kona now in possession of the republican central committee. I do not feel charged over my defeat, but over the fact that the whole ticket has fallen through by other than honorable causes.

"It has long been known that I was opposed to Sheriff Andrews. I never considered him a capable official nor a man possessing sufficient diplomacy or executive ability for the exercise of the duties of his office. Much of the mis-

Does the Sheriff keep it for himself?"

"Oh, I do not question the personal integrity of Sheriff Andrews, but I do believe he has no right to set an example of embezzlement to his subordinates or to the public, and I believe that his superiors in office are as much to blame as himself. It seems to me a far more sensible task on the part of the Territorial Auditor to examine matters of this nature than to strain at a gnat as he has just done over the one day's pay for a court interpreter who had presented a resignation and withdrawn it again before it could be acted upon.

"The entire police department, tax office and the land office on the Island of Hawaii were notorious in their bolting of the straight republican ticket and in their support of Desha, the independent candidate, and in their active hostility to me. You will find their names as subscribers to Desha's petition to have his name placed upon the ticket.

"I have repeatedly called the attention of the Commissioner of Public Lands to the fact that the ranger of the public land office in Hawaii, in the first district, whose salary is paid by legislative appropriation, does not perform his duties but does perform other duties under the direction of the agent of public lands, for which taxpayers are mulct."

"What are your intentions concerning your application for a writ of quo warranto to test the legality of the election of Wilcox?" queried the reporter.

"I have not fully made up my mind just what I shall do," replied the former senator from Hawaii. "I began the contest in good faith because I did not believe Wilcox was legally elected and I have no reason to change my opinion. A number of my republican friends here have requested me to drop the suit, but I do not feel that I should do so. It is a principle I am fighting for. I am one of those republicans who believe in everlastingly working for the success of the republican party. Personally, I have nothing whatever to gain in making a contest against Wilcox, while my pressing suit might injure me a great deal financially. But that does not count with me when principle is involved. As I feel about it now I shall send on a protest to the speaker of the house protesting against Wilcox being allowed to take a seat in Congress, and asking that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

CLAIMS THE POLICE HAVE DEEP GRUDGE AGAINST HIM

HASKELL THE ONLY CRAP SHOOTER WHO CAN'T ES- CAPE THE DRAG NET.

Says Fifty Men Could be Arrested
in Honolulu Any Day for
Gambling if the Police
Were Honest.

The trial of Frank D. Haskell for crap shooting in the police court yesterday resulted in his conviction and a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed. Notice of appeal was filed by his attorney, Chas. Creighton.

Haskell was arrested at the Pacific Mail wharf Saturday, November 10, by Officers Neilson and Majtland. These officers were sent down in citizens' clothes by High Sheriff Brown with instructions to raid gamblers. Both officers testified on the stand that they were not told to look for Haskell. They also testified that they were in the game themselves from forty-five minutes to an hour and that from nine to twenty other fellows were playing at the same time. According to the police officer's story they made a heroic search, Neilson ran after one kanaka until he was absolutely breathless and unable to take another step. When asked how far he chased his man he said, "About five yards."

Maitland don't believe in face races, so he collared the only man who didn't run—Haskell. Both officers admitted that they had seen since November 10, some of the other boys who were in the game, but had made no further arrests.

When the case was called, Attorney Creighton raised the question of jurisdiction. He claimed that the crime, if committed at all, was committed on territory belonging to the federal government and on that account was outside of the pale of Judge Wilcox. The court overruled the plea.

Neilson said the game was participated in by soldiers and sailors from the Solace by natives, by Haskell and the two policemen. When Creighton asked Neilson if the high sheriff instructed him to especially catch Haskell, the deputy sheriff vehemently objected to the question, but the court allowed the query to go to the witness.

Haskell has been pulled several times for gambling and has had to pay heavy fines. He claims that the police are partial in their attentions to him. He claims he is the only gambler in the city that can't outrun a policeman and that he has no means of making himself invisible like the average crap shooter when a policeman approaches.

"Gambling is a very profitable business in Honolulu for natives and Chinese," said Haskell yesterday, "as they seem to stand in with the police. I was arrested at Wilcox on October 2 for gambling. At the time I was arrested there were five games of Russian war running on which money was lost and won. Five policemen made a raid on the gamblers and only arrested me, leaving the rest go. I was the only white man there. I was taken to the police station and held there under bail fixed at \$200. On October 23 I was tried and fined \$50 and costs. A short time before that a number of natives and Chinese were arrested for gambling and fined only \$10. Since then these natives have been running gambling games all summer and I can prove it."

"You can go to Iwilei any day in the week and find from three to seven gambling games in full operation. Why do the police not arrest these men and fine them \$50? I fail to see that they are any better than a white man."

"I was arrested again for playing craps on the Government wharf. There were fifteen of us and two police officers. The police had been playing for over an hour and they lost about \$5. Then some one said the police were coming and then they arrested me and allowed the rest to go. Why did they not arrest the others? I do not make a business of gambling. I am a harness maker by trade and work at it when I can get work. All I ask is justice. If I break the law I expect to pay for it, but I don't think it is right to be compelled to pay five times more than any one else for the same offense. If I was an officer I could arrest fifty men in one day in Honolulu for gambling."

SHE WAS A VICTIM OF EXTREME CRUELTY

Mrs. Miner Tells a Heart Rending Story.

KICKED AND BEATEN MANY TIMES EYE WITNESSES GIVE DAMAG- ING TESTIMONY AGAINST DR. MINER.

Mr. Thompson Tells House Servant
How She May Be Sure of
Constant Employ-
ment.

Mrs. Rose Miner told a long story of cruelty yesterday in the circuit court. According to her statements, and in part those of several witnesses, Dr. Miner, whom she is suing for divorce, has treated her in a most inhuman manner kicking and beating her as he would a beast and using vile and unpalatable language to her and publicly. She says she fears him and that he has threatened to kill her and that he has beaten her young daughter in a most brutal manner.

The whole day in court yesterday until 5 p. m. was given up to hearing evidence in this case. The witnesses were Mrs. Dr. Derby, Mrs. J. Mort Oat, Marie Gomez and Theresa Sosachina, the last two being Portuguese house servants. Mrs. Miner's story had not been concluded when court adjourned.

Mrs. Derby resided within fifty feet of the Miners. She said Dr. Miner's angry voice was familiar to her. She had heard a row about Mrs. Miner being unable to get a number by telephone. She had heard the doctor talking loudly twelve times in two years.

Mrs. Oat was once in the upper room of the Miner residence visiting Mrs. Miner when the doctor came in down stairs and beat his child for eating a mango holding it with her fingers. The doctor came up stairs and reviled his wife for not teaching the daughter better manners. Mrs. Oat told him she ate mangoes that way and he said he didn't care a darn. He made a scene by acting as if to strike Mrs. Miner and was white with rage. Again on Christmas, 1897, he shook the child and stormed around because she broke a vase.

A Servant's Story.
Marie Gomez worked in the Miner household for six months. Once she was present when the doctor said he felt like killing his wife. Another time during a fight between the doctor and Mrs. Miner she saw the doctor's foot raised to kick, but turned from fright and did not see him kick. Afterwards Mrs. Miner had shown witness a bruise on her hip. Another time Dr. Miner had upbraided his wife about a small matter and had used the words damn and devil. Mrs. Miner was dutiful and cleanly.

Lawyers Hire His Servant.
A new tack occurred at this point. Mr. Sullivan, by questioning the witness, brought out that last Wednesday she was summoned to Dr. Miner's house to again go to work for him and beside the doctor Mr. Magoon and Mr. Thompson, his counsel, were present. Mr. Magoon asked her to go to work for the doctor and she agreed to this, but not feeling well, she did not. Friday morning Mr. Thompson called at her home, Punchbowl and offered her an advance from \$1 to \$1.25 per day if she would go to work for the doctor. It took some skill, full questioning to bring out the point of this testimony, but she finally said that when at the doctor's house Mr. Thompson told her that if she became a witness for Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Miner got a divorce the latter would go to England, while if she was a witness for the doctor, whether or not he won the suit she would have employment all the time.

Upon cross-examination she said that when she left the Miners three months since they owed her \$3. A few days since Mrs. Miner met her on the street, paid the \$3 and asked her to be a witness. Mrs. Miner generally paid her. "Now, Marie," said Mr. Thompson, "didn't I tell you that night at Dr. Miner's that we only wanted you to tell the truth?"

"Yes," was the answer.
"Marie," when you said you understood the doctor to say he thought he could kill Mrs. Miner if she did not keep the house clean didn't he tell you that night that you must have understood him?"

Told Her Not to Say "Kill."
"The doctor threw up his hands and told me not to testify to that because it would prejudice the court against him."

"Are you sure he said 'kill, Marie?'"
"It sounded like 'kill,' and Mrs. Miner told me afterwards he said 'kill.'"

"Now, Marie," said Mr. Thompson after awhile, "why did you tell Mrs. Jones and her mother that you never knew of any trouble between the doctor and his wife?"

"Because it was not necessary to tell them about it. I have been in the same position myself. I don't like the neighbors to talk about it when my husband strikes me."

"Marie, did you ever see Mrs. Miner talking to the coachman?"
"Only twice, while they were sitting on the veranda talking in an ordinary tone."

Half White Brought Flowers.
The witness related that upon an occasion Mrs. King, a half-white woman,

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CHINA MUST MODERNIZE HER GOVERNMENT

Such the Demand of Representatives of the Powers.

ABOLISH THE TSUNG LI YAMEN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MUST BE CONDUCTED THROUGH A MINISTER.

Emperor Must Become as Access-
ible as Other Rulers—Wash-
ington Thinks Demands for
Indemnity too Large.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Hay is much irritated over reports from Peking showing that the ministers are determined to punish every influential Chinaman who they think is responsible for the recent outrages and showing also that the indemnity to be demanded will reach \$200,000,000. The secretary is anxious that the powers shall submit demands that can be accepted by China.

Officials at Washington hold that examples should be made of those who are culpably guilty and that the amount of indemnity should certainly be not more than \$200,000,000. It is pointed out that if all the leading men are sentenced to death they will in self-defense organize a resistance, which will necessitate further military operations, the end of which no one can foresee.

The president and Secretary Hay are anxiously awaiting the result of the deliberations of the ministers. It is plain that the ministers are not pleased over the developments of the last few days. Lieutenant General Miles, as acting secretary of war, will be advised of the departure for Manila of the last American troops, which were under orders to leave China. The force now under General Chaffee consists of the Fourteenth infantry, a squadron of the Sixth cavalry, battery K and battery F of the Fifth artillery.

The United States has thus withdrawn its troops after the necessity for their presence has passed. At the same time the protection of American interests and the American legation is assured by the maintenance of a guard of 1,500 men. Minister Wu is anxious that this force shall be further reduced and Secretary Hay has announced his willingness, provided other nations withdraw.

TEXT OF THE DEMANDS
PRESENTED BY MINISTERS

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking Sunday, says:

"Pressed by the common desire for a speedy termination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms to be presented in a joint note which, subject to the approval of the governments, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal).

"Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals. The Tsung-li Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of Chi-fu shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Boxers.

"The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. The words 'missionary' and 'Christian' do not occur in the note."

NATIONS WANT PEKING
MADE AN OPEN PORT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In addition to the points said to be agreed upon at Peking as a basis for settlement with China as announced in cable dispatches, it is understood that several other points are likely to receive attention when the matter is taken up with the Chinese envoys. One of these is as to making the city of Peking an "open port," for while it is not on the sea coast the purpose is to extend to it freedom of commerce and intercourse with foreigners, which now applies only to those open ports designated by treaties with China. The suggestion that this action be taken has been made in high Chinese quarters and its advisability is urged because Peking as the capital of the Chinese empire, is the center of influence throughout the country. Another point which may be

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

understanding at the time of the plague last January was owing to his cowardice and the giving away to the mob element in the community, for which he was reprimanded by the then president of the board of health, Secretary Cooper.

"But there are other reasons for criticizing his administration. I have with others resented his officious interference with the district and police magistrates on Hawaii, which is a well known fact in connection with his occupancy of the sheriff's office.

"I have remonstrated with him regarding the criminality, or to use a milder term, his official dereliction in demanding and securing the falsification of monthly payroll vouchers."

"But, Mr. Loebenstein, how can he falsify his monthly payroll vouchers and retain his official position, and how can he get them through so as to draw the money on them?" asked the reporter.

"I do not know except that the High Sheriff and the Territorial Auditor permit these vouchers to pass unchallenged," was the reply.

"In what way are the vouchers raised?"

"The police officers are called upon to sign payroll vouchers representing amounts in excess of those actually received."

"What is this extra money used for?"

HONOLULU LETTER BOX SYSTEM WILL GO INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Beginning with today, Honolulu will have the advantage of the letter box system so general all over the United States. Ever since the going in of the American law here the postoffice authorities have been figuring on the establishment of the system and now it is arranged for and ready for work.

Hereafter it will not be necessary for a person to go to the postoffice to mail a letter, as from the different boxes four "takes" a day will be made. A letter dropped in any of the boxes before 11 a. m., except at the extremes of the town, will be in time for the Kinau sailing at 12 noon.

This will be a great convenience to the great number of people who live at a distance from the postoffice and will no doubt be greatly appreciated. Following is a list of the location of the boxes and hours for collections:

HOURS FOR COLLECTING FROM BOXES.				
Boxes.	Location.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
No. 1—Emma and School Sts.		7:30	10:25	1:30
No. 2—Nuuanu and Pauoa.		7:35	10:15	1:35
No. 3—Nuuanu and School Sts.		7:35	10:15	1:35
No. 4—King St. (Kam. School).		7:50		1:50
No. 5—Waikiki Road and Waikiki Kai		8:45		2:40
No. 6—King St. and Waikiki Road.		8:55		2:50
No. 7—Lunalilo and Keamoku Sts.		9:00	10:40	2:55
No. 8—Beretania and Victoria Sts.		9:05	10:35	3:00
No. 9—Beretania and Punchbowl Sts.		9:08	10:30	3:03
No. 10—King and Punchbowl Sts.		9:10	10:50	3:05
No. 11—Capitol.		9:10	10:55	3:05
No. 12—Judiciary Building.		9:10	10:55	3:05
No. 13—Kapuniwa Building.		9:10	10:55	3:05
No. 14—Hawaiian Hotel.		9:15	11:00	3:10
No. 15—Boston Building.		9:15	11:00	3:10
No. 16—Judd Building.		9:20	11:05	3:15